JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C. JOHAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county. JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county. Dr. Shenwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county. B. S. Koones, Richland, Onslow county.

B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county. VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

The annuced letter has been forwarded to us for publication, and we willingly give it a place in our columns, as well for the respect we bear for the writer, as because it, in a great measure, expresses sentiments in which we heartily concur. Yet while we cheerfully express our coincidence with the main scope and tenor of the letter, we must beg to be understood as doing so with certain grains of allowance. We concur with the writer in believing that a persistance in aggression to the extent of depriving the South of her just share in the public domain-refusing or neglecting to restore her fugitive slaves-ajustify, but must inevitably produce disunion.) So far we will go; but with all due respect for those who are more experienced than ourselves, we must of the people of the North, and nearly half of the people of the South, even of those who believe in the provided for, and in which a community must fall back upon its natural rights, totally irrespective of any merely conventional arrangement. In such a division remove the bone of contention. The territocould enter upon a peaceable compromise, with all their passions aroused, and no longer restrained by the ties of a common country and a common intersection would command the Mississippi? which would be "Uncle Sam?" We might multiply reasons for regarding a peaceable disunion as practically impossible, but we forbear, as they will, no doubt, suggest themselves to every thinking man.

With this explanation, we perfectly agree with the writer of the letter. In certain cases already specified, disunion would be the only remedy, and would, we believe, be inevitable. We do sincerely hope that no such dire necessity will arise. Should it arise, we believe it will be met promptly and decidedly; but in the mean time, no honorable effort should be spared to avert what we cannot but regard we understand it right, is to avert disunion if we honorably can; but not to avert it at any cost. of withdrawing from the Union, we think are mistaken; but those who represent them as willing to stay in it on any terms-no matter what-are far

For the life of us, we could never see the difference in principle, or in practice, between the socalled "American system," and the Wilmot proviso, and kindred doctrines. The direct operation of either is to give a preference to the peculiar institutions of the so-called free States over those of the slave States-to protect the products of free labor at the expense of those of slave labor. The protective tariff system is but a sort of financial Wilmot proviso. Every interest protected by the tariff of '42 was lecated in the North, and not a dollar of slave labor or capital invested in it; and the protection afforded was in all cases at the expense of the agricultural interest, in which alone slavery is employed.)

As the writer justly observes, Mr. Clay and hi Southern Whig coadjutors are more responsible for the present state of things than the Southern Demo crats. Yea, we will go farther, and say than the Northern Domocrats. The school of politicians to which Mr. Clay and his whig friends belong, has always maintained a latitude of construction in regard to the powers of the General Government, which the Democratic party has always combatted. This has been conspicuous in every issue which has been made since 1830. Take, for instance, the subject of Internal Improvements by the General Government. A United States Bank. A protective tariff, &c. In all which the Democrats have been on the side of a rigid construction of the Constitution, and for limiting the action of the General Government to its most clearly defined powers, while their opponents occupied grounds directly the reverse. And it may be remarked, that upon all these questions, the Democratic platform has become the settled policy of the country; and in the last canvass, the Democratic doctrine was that of non-intervention, and now, after all the abuse that was heaped upon Gen. Cass, we find Webster, Bell, Clay, and others of his opponents, trying lor, and Jos. Arey. to crowd on to that platform to save the country in this, the eleventh hour. We may remark, that not one principle of national policy which has stood the test, has emanated from the Whig party--not one great democratic principle to which time and experience does not add strength. (We believe the slavery question will be settled upon the Democratic ground of non-intervention, violated by the meddling of the administration in the affairs of California.\

DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C., March 22, 1850. Messrs. Editors: I received a letter from Hon. W. S. ASHE some time since, asking my views upon the question of slavery, the tariff, &c. I enclose a copy of my answer, which you may publish in the Journal. I am not quite so vain as to suppose that my opinion about these matters deserves any consideration; but I do think it is high time for every Southern man, who does not wish his posterity, if not himself, to be made "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the North, to speak out. Respectfully,

A. O. GRADY. HON. WILLIAM S. ASHE-Dear Sir-Yours of the 20th ult. has been received, in which you desire my views on the question asks for over \$11,000,000 !! tion of slavery, the tariff, &c. Well, sir, for the reasons given below, unless the North will agree to secure to us our proportionable share of the public domain, or, at least, to continue the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific ;-give us a solemn pledge that she will forever hereafter cease to agitate the question of slavery ;-engage to give up immediately, on demand, all fugitive slaves; and further, to content herself with such protection as will be afforded her manufactories by an ad valorem rate of duties, fixed as low as will produce a revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of government, economically administered-I am in favor of peaceably dissolving the Union forthwith, and forming two independent confederacies-one at the South, and one at the North. In fact, I believe I would be in favor of a separatien any how; for the interest and policy of no two countries can be much more different than that of the North and the South; the former being a manufacturing, commercial, anti-slavery people, and the latter being an agri- gon Senate, had I room. They would grace a niche

enter into a compromise with her now, she would soon disregard it, as she did the Missouri Compromise. For I believe in the right of secession; that you and me have as much right to dissolve a copartnership as we have to form one. Therefore if every member of Congress, South of Mason & Dixon's, regarded the matter in the same light that I do, unless all these requisitions were immediately complied with, they would resign their seats in Congress and come home, and allow the Southern people to choose delegates, form a constitution, and establish a government of their own. For we have been indirectly taxed for the benefit of the North; or rather, I would say, defrauded out of our labor by her specifics, minimums, and maximums-and insulted by her for maintaining an institution which she herself assisted to establish among us long enough. She had no scruples at all about this "traffic in human flesh," as she calls it, until the slave trade was prohibited by law, but as soon as it was interdicted, and she was deprived of that branch of her commerce, she began to of the bank to the adoption of the present financial shudder at the very idea of slavery! I repeat that we have system, the State banks were temporarily employed borne her insults, and been taxed to support government, as financial agents. Having within them the inhetaxed to enrich her manufactories, and taxed to raise a reverent rottenness of the paper system, they failed to nue to be expended on her public works, long enough. We answer the purposes of the government; and then had not much more cause of complaint against Great Britain the independent treasury system, involving a comin 76, than we now have against the North, for the former plete separation of bank and State, and the recognidid have some claims upon our loyalty, but I am not aware that the latter has any. I suppose though, that, being aware she cannot do so well without our raw material, nor without being employed to do our shipping-also, that we are taxed indirectly to raise the most of the revenue for the support of government, as well as to enrich her manufactories-she bolishing slavery in the District, &c., would not only would object to a dissolution of the Union. But we have been frightened into submission, by her threatening to excite our slaves to insurrection, long enough. In fact, I do not know how she would go to work to poison their minds any more than she has already done. And as for the danger of say that we cannot assent to the idea of disunion an insurrection, if we have any real friends at the North now, any how. We regard a peaceable seperation as prac- they would be our friends still. Yes, sir, if our Union cannot tically impossible, and for these reasons Nine-tenths be maintained, unless it is at our expense and disgrace, let it be dissolved. And I am not sure but the sooner a dissolution takes place, the better it will be for us. And of the two con- tem has been equally signal and complete. Thirty federacies ours will be the most independent, inasmuch as propriety of seperation in certain cases, look upon we have the means of manufacturing every thing she does; name of protection, by which capital was enabled secession as an extra-constitutional remedy, purely whilst, on the other hand, we can raise our cotton, which, vastly to increase its profits at the expense of labor, revolutionary in its character—as a contingency not on account of her climate, she cannot do. Yes, we can do was devised and adopted. It continued to wax in better without her manufactures than she can do without our size, and grow in strength for years, until its oppresraw material; for we can purchase such articles as she man- sions were so severely felt in one section of the Union ufactures cheaper in Europe, than we can from her, until we as actually to menace its stability. Such was the can get in a way to manufacture them ourselves; and she state of things which existed in Gen. Jackson's seccase, it would be almost impossible to secure unanim- cannot, as I have just observed, grew cetten, on account of ond presidential term; and then that noble patriot, ity, or to arrange boundaries between excited parties her climate. And as for commerce, we have our New Orwithout adding to the excitement. Neither would leans, our Charleston, our Beaufort, &c., at which the largest ships of Europe can arrive. I tell you, sir, that the idea that our interest and our honor require us to separate ourselves ries would still remain, and it is hardly to be suppo- from the North, is fast gaining ground in this quarter. We sed, that those who could not agree while united, have ever been taught to venerate the Union-to regard those ties which bind the South to the North as sacred; but by whose agency have they been weakened, if not entirely snapped asunder ? Not by ours. We have not urged Congress, year after year, to enact laws calculated to indirectly est. Besides, a new bone of contention would arise, tax the North for our benefit. Nor have we petitioned Conin the disposal of the public property of various gress, year after year, to interfere with any of her domestic kinds. Ships, munitions of war, warehouses, every institutions. The North is boasting that she is in a more in the case of real necessity on the part of the govthing, -to which section would they belong? Which prosperous condition without slavery, than we are with it. - ernment, several articles in the free list may be ad-No wonder; when she has taxed us out of hundreds of mill- ded to the dutiable articles. But the present system revenue, and legislated and "compromised" us out of about stitution for the raising of revenue by duties on imthree-fourths of the public domain. And the Hon. Henry portations, and especially excludes the principle of Clay is, to a considerable extent, responsible for our depressed and degraded condition. He has been courting the North for the last twenty-five years, for the Presidency, with his 'American system ;" and, for the sake of seeing him Presilent, his Southern political friends have submitted to the oppression. Yes, sir, the Southern Whigs are more to blame for our degraded situation, than Southern Democrats are; for the course pursued by the Democrats in regard to aboliion movements, has been more safe and independent, than that pursued by the Whigs; whilst they (the Democrats) have manfully resisted that abominable system of wholesale swindling which has been so long carried on against us by as a misfortune, only less than dishonor or degrada- the North, under the pretence of raising revenue. And what tion. We are no submissionists-neither are we dis- have the abolitionists effected by all their cry against slaveunionists. The prevalent feeling of the people, if ry? Why, nothing-worse than nothing; for, on their account, we have been obliged to allow our slaves less liberty, and fewer privileges; and, in many instances, to treat them with more severity than we otherwise should have done. But Those who represent the Southern people as desirous after all, our slaves are better provided for than free negroes generally are; and experience has shown that their condition is better than it would be, were they emancipated; in fact, late presidential election, the principle of such an thousands of them would not be liberated, if left to their own choice. There is Great Britain grumbling about our institution of slavery, when there have perished more of her poor subjects in one year than there are slaves in North Carolina! have I ever known any to suffer as much as I have known ome white people. Your friend, A. O. GRADY. March 12, 1850. Democratic Meeting.

arty of the county of Cumberland, assembled at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on the 21st inst., and organized by calling Sampson Boon, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Josiah E. Bryan, Secretary. On motion, the following preamble and resolutions

were unanimously adopted Whereas, in accordance with a long and well approved custom of the democratic party of North Carolina, it has been proposed to hold a State Democratic Convention at the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for that party for the office of Governor, therefore this meeting resolve-That we fully appreciate the necessity of holding such a Convention, at the place named, and recom-

mend the 13th day of May as a suitable time. That twenty-eight delegates be appointed by our the platform of Gen. Cass and the democracy, as the chairman, to attend that Convention from the coun-

That we have seen with pride and pleasure, that Thus is the triumph of the democracy complete. he democrats of New Hanover county have honored | Thus Gen. Cass stands vindicated before the world | and feelings of the democracy of Cumberland, but at the same time pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the Convention with energy, whoever he may the American people and the world, than that filled along with his officers, such as barber, assistant bar-

The Chairman appointed the following delegates: D. J. McAlister, Jas. McKethan, Thos. Johnson, ron, Dan'l McCormick, Duncan Shaw, Dr. R. Mon- cator in this crisis of his country's peril, and not the roe, David G. McDuffie, R. Gillis, D. Murphy, J. W. Howell, J. A. Byrne, Jas. Kirkpatrick, Arthur Mel-vin, H. Gainey, W. H. Bayne, C. Montague, P. Tay-their own arts had conjured up, to overthrow the

On motion, the chairman was added to the list: On motion, resolved that the chairman be empowred to fill vacancies that may occur; and that any delegate who may be unable to attend, be requested to report to the chairman, that he may supply the

On motion, resolved that the thanks of this meetting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary. On motion, resolved, that these proceedings be published in the North Carolinian and Wilmington

The meeting then adjourned.

S. BOON, Ch'n. J. E. BRYAN, Sec'y.

REFORM .- The Washington Union of the 15th inst. n an article showing the enormous increase of expenses under the present administration, in a time under a foreclosure. But a sale of the bridge was expended for what is called civil list; while the pre- the United States for Georgia, because it was co-part sent administration asks for over \$14,000,000, or nership property, and bound for the payment of conearly three times the amount! In 1845, only \$9 .-533,203 were expended for the military establishment:—while the present administration asks for over \$15,000,000!! In 1845, the naval establishment cost \$6,224,639, while the present administration asks for of the complainant is, to pay up the mortgage, with interest, and the bank to give back the bridge (which was taken by force,) and to account at this time to

SOLVED .- Illinois State Democrat.

THE OREGON SENATE .- A correspondent of the Springfield, (III.,) Journal, writing from Oregon

I should like to give you a description of the Orecultural people, forced by their interest and safety to main- in the Georgia Scenes. The President said, in reply tain their institution of slavery. I repeat that I believe I to an interrogatory, that "the chair was pinion not; would be in favor of a separation any how-for if we were to kase it mought be strucken out."

From the Washington Union. The Measures of Democracy-Its hour of Triumph. Never in the history of parties in this country has the great democratic party of the nation occupied a prouder and more enviable position before the world than it does at this very moment. All its great measures of public policy have been adopted by the peo-

ple, and are now in successful operation. Twenty years ago Gen. Andrew Jackson, the friend standard of opposition to that monster and ally of federalism and enemy to free institutions-the Unigle; but the people, under the lead of the immortal above its frightful chasm, Hero of New Orleans, triumphed, and the bank was the angry waters beneath. put down and annihilated. Then followed the struggle for the establishment of a new and better system. As one of the steps in the transition from the defeat tion of gold and silver as the only currency known to the constitution, was established. In the brief reign of federalism succeeding the election of Gen. Harrison, it was repealed, and again re-established under the administration of Mr. Polk. Since then its success has been so signal and complete as to forbid all attempts to displace it. It has had the effect of establishing a sound currency both for the government and the people. It has simplified the system, and over-issues of the banks, and preserved them in a healthy and sound condition. And now its success has been so signal and triumphant that none, even its worst enemies, dare to wag their tongues against

The success of a moderate and liberal revenue sysyears ago a huge system of monopoly, under the as he had done in reference to the bank, raised the standard of reform. He then proposed a more moderate and liberal system, which was the commencement of the struggle for a liberal revenue tariff, which led to the compromise act, and which has finally resulted in the adoption of the present. Now, in the present system, the principle of monopoly is abanoned, and the revenue principle in the collection of duties alone recognized. That the present system is perfect we do not affirm. It may doubtless be improved by the further reduction of duties. Perhaps some articles, not interfering with our commerce with other nations, may be taxed a little higher, and, ons of dollars for her benefit, under the pretence of raising recognizes the true principle prescribed in the conmonopoly, so odious under all governments, and particularly hateful under a popular government which recognizes the equal rights of all. This system is now in successful operation. As a revenue measure, its triumph is most signal, exceeding even the most sanguine expectations of its friends. So successful is it, that its opponents dare not assail it directly, and only covertly and stealthily attack it, by recommending an increase of duties on one or two articles, and the re-adoption of the old, exploded, monopolist

scheme of specific duties. The third great triumph of the democratic party s in the success of the principle of non-intervention with regard to the subject of slavery. That principle was incorporated into the platform of the democratic party by the convention at Baltimore in 1840. It was substantially imbodied in a resolution drawn up or dictated by the late Silas Wright, one of the ourest and most eminent statesmen whom this country has produced. At that period its application to new territories was not contemplated; but, in the application was recognized by Gen. Cass, the democratic candidate, and most lucidly unfolded and enforced by him in his celebrated Nicholson letter .-That principle was repudiated by the entire whig | * party North and South. In the South it was repudiated because it did not go far enough to suit the whigs of that section, and the election of Gen. Taylor was advocated because he would go further, and would stand as an impenetrable rampart of defence for Southern institutions against the assaults of the Agreeably to notice, a portion of the democratic fanaticism of the North. And in the North it was repudiated by the whig party, under the lead of Mr. Webster, because it conceded everything to slavery In the North the motto of the whig party, in the last presidential election, was, "Taylor, Fillmore, and Free Soil." Now, what sort of a spectacle is there presented to the world in the conduct of the leaders of that party? It is the abandonment of their own the adoption of the platform of Gen. Cass and the of it :" democratic party. Gen. Taylor and his cabinet have at last adopted it; Mr. Clay has adopted it; Mr. Webster has adopted it. In fact, all the "conservative" portion of the whig party, who do not really desire a dissolution of the Union, have jumped upon

and preserve the Union much more lofty and sublime—how much more to be No. 3. envied—is the position which he now occupies before by the man who succeeded to the presidency by the now triumphant statesman.

The Bridge Case. We find the following card in the New York Herald from Mr. Shultz, relative to the Bridge Case, a decision upon which was given a short time since by the Supreme Court:

"As the public, far and near, have expressed lively interest in my favor in this important case, lately before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, and as it will have to go before that tribunal again, it is deemed proper that the facts upon which the parties rely for success should be given. They are as follows:

"The bank holds a mortgage on the bridge, in connection with other private property of some of the parties, to secure the payment of a private debt of \$90.000. The bank has sold the private property of peace, says that in 1845, only \$5,608,207 were arrested by an injunction from the Circuit Court of partnership debts; and no sale of the bridge, under the said mortgage, has ever taken place. The object charter having expired, the Legislature of the State, and ought at this risis, to be condemned in an unmistakable manner of South Carolina, at its last session, in December, in the people themselves in their primary assemblies. If the Wilmot proviso passes, the Union is Dissolved.—Illinois State Democrat.

Carolina end, for everything that passes over the Carolina end, for everything the carol HENRY SHULTZ."

beautiful moustache was desired.

Onawa, or the Perilous Leap.

Nearly a century has passed away since the light canoe of Onawa glided over the clear waters of the Niagara river, or Nahaska, the Indian maiden, skimmed with her light bark over its calm bosom. Since then the hand of civilization has despoiled these and the busy hum of marshalling improvements join in the clamor of its thursday in the clamor of of the people and the devoted patriot, raised the in the clamor of its thundering roar. How changed! The dense forests once darkened its waters, and the wild swan sported in their quiet seclusion—the rude ted States Bank. Long and terrible was the strug- denizen of the wilderness reclined upon the rock above its frightful chasm, and watched the surges of

Spring had blossomed into the fullness of summer, and the rosy hues of morn gilded the Eastern sky The giddy songsters welcomed it with their shrill table shows the condition of the Church in 1808, carol and the forest resounded till its echoes swept 1830, 1840, and 1850: along, mingling its joyful sounds with the thunders thems of joyous thanksgiving to the Great Ruler of the Universe. A light cance darted out into the stream, that thus calmly reposed beneath the tranquil sky, and its fair burthen, the lovely Nahaska, laid aside the paddle, and her wild poetic soul drank of the enchantments with which nature thus surrounded her. The frail bark, with its unconscious adventurer, drifted along faster with the increasing flow of the current on which it was borne, yet still Nahaska moved not—she thought not of the danger from the following brief but powerful description of to which she was fast approaching; but her thoughts the Great Metropolis It occurs in the course of his were far away in the spirit land of her fathers. She knew not that the keen eye of Onawa had observed her, resistlessly borne towards the angry waters, nor perceived his strong canoe, as a speck on the water, reduced the rates of exchange. It has checked the her, resistlessly borne towards the angry waters, nor

n the distance. The gay warblers hushed their notes, and the catafrom her trance, and her eyes looked as if they would the starving pauper, and the pampered few, the start from their sockets : but with a presence of mind gilded palaces and the humble cot, ignorance and

The strong arm of Onawa had swept, with its huge stroke, his trusty bark to the rescue of Nahaska, his fair bride. Not a word was spoken, but as he dart- stream and ever rolling tide of life, to the great se- tion. ed to the side of her canoe, she dropped the paddle pulchre of decay and death, the grave—the seat of A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became ed to the side of her canoe, she dropped the paddle and seized hold the side of his—for a moment they science and of art, the admiration and the envy of night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became the tossed upon the leaping waters—the next they struck all nations; the mighty engine that rules the destiny the shore. Onawa grasped by a rock that projected of millions, clod in a crimson garb, dyed in the blood but a few feet above, but Nahaska had just left her of martyrs, fattened on the miseries of other lands, boat when his hold slipped, and his cance whirled with him into the foaming waters of the rapids.

Nahaska, reaching the firm footing of the bank. ran swiftly to the verge of the cataract. Onawa had tocrat reaps the benefit." thrown aside the paddle and seemed to be preparing himself for some great deed. The cance rushed wildfrom among the foaming waters. Nahaska gazed; as one dead—the canoe with Onawa had plunged over into the fearful abyss of waters below—she beled Onawa spring forward, and her senses reeled held Onawa spring forward, and her senses reeled thus given:

| Mean shade description of the population of the Russian Empire, at different epochs, is thus given:

Bound thus to earth by the strong bands of nature

Soon the quickening pulses and the slow and labored breathings throbbed and heaved, and she arose slowly to her feet. Pressing her hand to her brow, she approached once more the brink of the chasm, and then started back with a convulsive shudder. gry waters howl his funeral song. Onawa, your Na- all the Russias. haska will come to you in the spirit land of your fathers," she now cried aloud as she rushed forward, but the strong arm of a chief, as he grasped with the other a stunted shrub, caught her. The shock threw they both swung for an instant over the frightful

precipice. In this extremity his nerved arm wavered not-a moment more and they would have dashed on the rocks beneath, but the chief threw forward his foot, and placing it firmly on a jutting crag, with "Onawa," cried Nahaska, half frantic with th

mingling of joy and fear, as he lastly sprung upon the rock, "the Great Spirit heard the secret wish of Nahaska, and Onawa sees the wild flower hang upon his heart," he uttered, as the maiden reclined her head upon his bosom.

Onawa had sprang forward as the cance shot over the cataract, and just escaped the rocks below. His self-possession never left him, but struggling bravely with the foaming eddies of the cataract, reached the shore, where, climbing the precipitous sides of the rocks of the cliff, he just reached the topmost ledge so opportune for the safety of Nahaska. E. H. D.

Crossing the Line-Shaving the Californians. adventurers on board the ship Reindeer, from Boston for California, we learn, (says the New York lection of the lesson, she inquired, "What is faith?" Commercial Advertiser,) that old Neptune, with his | "A leg of mutton in a boat!" was the answer, shoutaids, had paid their respects to some of the "Green ed from all parts of the school-room. dangerous sectionalisms, which were rapidly hurry- Mountain Boys" who were on board, and from the ing this glorious confederacy on to destruction, and account given, we should say they had "a jolly time

December 25 .- Lat. 0 deg. 45 min. S.; long. 31 deg. 50 min. W. The passengers on board are a pretty good set of fellows, though there are some mean ones. To these, in particular, old Neptune paid a visit last night, as we were crossing the line, which made us more sport than you can easily imonly ground upon which they can save themselves agine. It began, at first, at about seven bells (71 o'clock). A few of the sailors went aloft on the fore yard-arm with some tubs of water, while others collected a group of passengers underneath, who were our fellow-townsman, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, by ex- from the foul aspersions of his bitter partisan oppo- busy talking, when down came the water "souse uppressing their preference for him as the candidate of nents, the patriot and statesman whose far-reaching on them," causing a scattering in double quick time. the democratic party for Governor at the ensuing sagacity discovered and suggested the only principle This was the signal for general activity; every man election. That we most cordially respond to those upon which the present dangers which environ the seized his bucket, and the way the water flew for sentiments of preference as embodying the wishes country could be avoided, and the Union saved. How half an hour could be equalled only by the company

A stop was put to this by old Neptune, who came ber, clerk, latherer, and swab carrier, and a number miserable, paltry, and criminal frauds by which Gen. of other followers, who came from forward, blowing Cass was defeated! As the veteran statesman ap- horns, beating on tin pans and tubs, walking in sin-Lovit Ryals, Capt. Jno. Green, Christopher Barbee, proaches towards the setting sun of his life, it sheds gle file to the main hatch, and after a short consul-G. W. Pegram, Andrew Dewar, Silas Douglas, J. C. a flood of glory upon his head. And when he shall tation going below. Meantime the land lubbers, Dollar, Jno. C. Williams, Nathan King, A. J. Camedepart, posterity will crown HIM as the great Pacific seeing the preparations going on, skulked into their berths, thinking Neptune would not dare disturb men who now rush to his platform for shelter and them; but they did not get off so easy. Old Nep. four females. The inhabitants follow agricultural was rigged up with a swab made of rope yarns for hair, and a wooden handle to represent a horn which was drawn over his head. The lather was made of made of the lather was made of the latter was made of the lather was made of the lather was made of the "slush" and tar; a swab for a brush, as big as your vessels touch there annually, most of which are ly cured. It is now over eleven months since the completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a merican. fist, and a barrel stave for a razor. The first one American. they attempted to shave was a fellow who had made himself rather unpopular, who succeeded in getting away, though not without tearing his pants so that they dropped off, when he ran into the cabin for protection. It was the wish of most of the passengers lace just around the heart, and that is so hard they to have old Nep. shave four or five who had made cannot effect it. He ought to be choked to death themselves bores all the way out. One of the num- with soft soap. ber was a Mr. C. who had threatened beforehand to shoot any body who attempted to shave him, but when the time came his courage failed, and he took it like a lamb. After they had shaved these, they liked the sport so well that they kept on and performed the operation on some forty or fifty more. Some resisted, but the most of them submitted quietly to their fate. There was one way, however, to get off, and that was to treat old Nep. and his company .-The demands were very moderate, "only a quart, old fellow, or you must be shaved." I need not add that old Nep. and his crew got well corned before

THE NAPOLEON MONTH.—The month of December interest, and the bank to give back the bridge (which embraces many of the most important of the anniwas taken by force,) and to account at this time to versaries connected with the history of the Emperor one million and sixty-three thousand dollars; the Napoleon and his family, and is therefore called by balance due upon the mortgage to be deducted there- the French the Napoleon month. On the 1st of De-We heartily concur with the Charleston Globe in from. The receipts of this property are great, it be- cember, 1807, Jerome Bonaparte was made King of the propriety of holding meetings in all the counties ing a connecting link in the great railroad route Westphalia; Dec. 2, 1804. Napoleon was crowned; in the State with the view of obtaining the real opin- from the East to the far West, over the Savannah Dec. 2, 1805, the battle of Austerlitz occurred; Dec. ions of the people in relation to the slavery question. river, at Hamburg and Augusta. This grand struc- 3, 1808, Napoleon entered Madrid; Dec. 10, 1848, The instructions of the Legislature last winter to ture was planned and erected by myself, under a Louis Napoleon elected President of France; Dec. our Senators, to support the Wilmot proviso we be- charter from the States of South Carolina and Geor- 13. 1699, Napoleon was named First Consul; Dec. lieve were passed in opposition to the will of a vast gia, with power to collect toll. The term of said 15, 1840, the remains of Napoleon arrived in France; majority of the people of the State, and ought at this charter having expired, the Legislature of the State Dec. 16, 1809, Napoleon was divorced from Josepcrisis, to be condemned in an unmistakable manner of South Carolina, at its last session, in December, hine; Dec. 17, 1847, Maria Lousia, widow of Napoby the people themselves in their primary assemblies. 1849, renewed the charter for another term of four- leon, died; Dec. 18, 1812, Napoleon returned to

> A young gentleman was frequently cautioned by a history of the whole case of thirty years litigation his father to vote for "measurs, not men." He pronew firm of Fulton & Price. mised to do so, and soon after received a bonus to vote for a His father, astonished at his voting for a Fulton, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. Unfortunate.—A young man, by accident, ap- man whom he deemed objectionable, inquired his plied cod liver oil to his chin, instead of bear's grease, reasons for doing so. "Surely, father," said the and his face was soon covered with scales where the youth, "you told me to vote for measures, and if Peck is not a measure, I don't know what is."

The Catholic Church in the United States. The Catholic Almanac for 1850 furnishes tables relating to the growth of the Catholic Church in this

country. Fifty years ago there was but one Catholic diocese in the United States, that of Bishop Carroll. His jurisdiction extended over the whole Union. There were then only forty priests, and New York, Boston, and Bardstown, Ky. A few days later a prelate was appointed to the vacant see of New Orleans, then a part of the United States. In 1820, the sees of Charleston and Richmond were established. About 1830, the sees of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Mobile were established. The force of the Catholic Church, as then claimed, numbered a population of five hundred thousand. The following

Churches......80 Colleges.... THE GREAT METROPOLIS .- Dr. O'Reilly is lectur-

ing in Philadelphia, on England, Ireland and Scotland. The reader may form some idea of his style, Address, delivered on the 14th inst .:

"That city of all cities, past, and present, upon every known portion of the globe-whose ambition Pectoral." is unlimited-whose avaricious hand would grasp ract's roar seemed for a moment to grow louder, as if the universe, and rule the four quarters of the globe to warn Nahaska of its fearful presence. She started concentrated on whose shores, poverty, and wealth. that seldom forsook her, she seized the paddle in her knowledge, misery and joy, crime in all its fearful hand, and, with a tightening grasp, struck boldly for phases, from intrigues in the tinselled court, and gambling in the gorgeous hells, down to the villain's lowly den, the robber's haunt, and the dark scene of many murders, go hand in hand down the black justice to you, but for the information of others in like if gorged with the world's wealth, and elevated on the ruin of kingdoms--London, great, mighty, powerful the poor artizan has raised the fabric, the rich aris-

Russia .- A writer in The United Service Magazine ly on between the huge rocks that lift their heads presents some startling fact in regard to the progress of Russian aggression, in various directions, and esit was but a moment and she fell upon the flat rock pecially in the East, and discloses the unscrupulous as one dead—the canoe with Onawa had plunged means made use of by the Russian Government for week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from

> At the Accession of Peter 1., in 1689, 15,000,000. At the Accession of Catharine II., in 1762, 25,

At her death, in 1796, 36,000,000

At the death of Alexander, in 1835, 58,000,000, The Russian frontier has been advanced towards-Berlin, Dresden, Vienna and Paris, 500 miles: Constantinople, 500; Stockholm, 630; Teheran, 1200; "The Great Spirit," she gasped, "has took from and is movable and moving. The end aimed at is Nahaska the young chief of her bosom, and the an- doubtless the "unity of Europe," under the Czar of

TEACHING ANALOGIES .- A village school-master announced one day to his pupils that an inspector would soon come to examine them. "If he questions him from his foothold on a narrow ledge of rock, and they both swung for an instant over the frightful "what is the shape of the earth; and if you don't remember, you need only look towards me; I will show you my snuff box, so as to remind you it is round." Now, the teacher had two snuff boxes-one round, which he used Sunday, and one square, which he all his strength he pressed his body forward and they carried during the week. The fatal day arrived; the dean, as the master had anticipated, asked one of the scholars—What is the shape of the earth !-The latter, at first a little embarrassed, turns round to the master, who shows his snuff box, and he answers unhesitatingly—"It is round Sunday, sir, and square the rest of the week."

The preceding anecdote reminds us of another instance of the risk in teaching by analogies. A female teacher of a school that stood on the banks of a quiet English stream, once wished to communicate to her pupils an idea of faith. While she was trying to explain the meaning of the word, a small covered boat glided in sight along the stream. Seizing upon the incident for an illustration, she exclaimed: "If were to tell you that there is a leg of mutton in that boat, you would believe me, wouldn't you, even without seeing it yourselves?" "Yes, ma'am," replied By the annexed letter from one of the California the scholars. "Well, that is faith," said the schoolmistress. The next day, in order to test their recol-

Olive Branch.

THE GOLDEN EMIGRATION .- From the 12th of April, 1849, to the 29th of January, 1850, inclusive, ne passenger arrivals at the port of San Francisco, y sea, is as follows:

American 29,847 males - 919 females. Foreign 8,620

Total.....38,467 " 1,421 Total males and females, 39.888. These have ar ved by sea in 805 vessels, to wit:

This number of ships is exclusive of army and nane above period The amount of tonnage arrived since April 12th. and to the 29th of January, is:

American......228,429 Foreign 55.809 EQUAL RIGHTS-WOMEN VOTERS.-Pitcairn's Is-

land, in July last, contained one hundred and fortynine inhabitants-seventy-five males and seventy-

LIBEL.-A sour old bachelor-none of them are sweet-says that the reason why woman do not cut any since. themselves in two by tight lacing is, because they Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment,

"ALL THE WORLD AND THE REST OF MANKIND."-It is supposed that the writers of the President's Message had the following ancient lines in their heads when they wrote "all the world and the rest of mankink :"

"Three little boys a skating went, All on a winter's day; The ice was thin, they all fell in— The rest they ran away.

ONEY Wanted. I once more notify persons indebted to me, that I cannot, and will not grant longer indulence; and that if payment is not immediately made, I will place in the hands of an Attorney, all debts due me without respect to persons, with positive instructions to collect them as soon as possible.

OWEN HOLMES.

NEW YORK FURNITURE WAREHOUSE. UST RECEIVED. 12 Writing Desks, cheap; 4 Sofas; 4 mahogany Divans; 2 Sofa Bedsteads; 6 Dressing Bureaus; 2 Sideboard Bureaus; 12 Quartette Tables; 6 Book Cases;

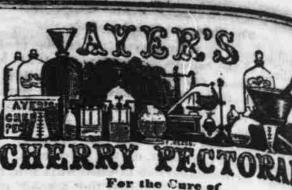
5 Centre do. 12 Cotts.

The attention of Hotel keepers and others are particularly equested to call and examine our goods and prices, as we are prepared to supply those in want of a good article of Furniure as low as any establishment in the Northern cities.

scription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE &

Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

CULKY and Harness for sale.



COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUD ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The uniform success which has attended the use of this paration—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cuty fections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equal by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with east confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will at due and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the the and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly know very naturally attract the attention of medical men add pill. anthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of Chan Pectoral may be seen in the following:-

Valentine Mott. M. D. Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—
"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly and efficacy, ed to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs." The Rt. Rev. Bishop Field writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking under to affection of the Lungs:—"Try the CHERRY PECTORAL mids any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of Go

Asthma and Bronchitis The Canadian Journal of Medical Science states. "That Asthma and Bronchitis so prevalent in this is clement climate, has yielded with surprising rapidity to Ayer, and we cannot too strongly

CHERRY PECTORAL, and we cannot too strongly this skillfull preparation to the Profession and public Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself :-

Dr. J. C. Ayer-Dear Sir :- Having been rescued from painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, grating

ciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, at pain through my chest, and in short had all the along symtoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemely to reach my case, until I providentially tried your (many constraints).

PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me Yours with respect, Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir :- I have for years been all. od with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have be obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time is ing unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great may medicines to no purpose, until my Physicians prescribe, an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL. At first it seemed to make me worse, but in less than

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS&RR

and Druggists generally throughout the State. January 25, 1850 SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES

Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the face, Blotches, Bile Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, et largement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubbern Uleers,

Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acitites a Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, Chron Constitutional Disorders, &c. This medicine has acquired a very extended and establi ed reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants. hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular discrite

chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springer mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brough forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invi ted to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to them-"Truth is Stranger than Fiction." hing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

edies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of them plaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; will ter expending between \$70 and \$80 with physicians, being had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appears on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced ravages in the roof of her mouth. In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death to ring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disesway, the

of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after mi our and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, as that in the space of three weeks, and was able to workin two weeks from the time she commenced taking it. In witness of the truth of this statement, I have betemb

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven county, N. C. Ulcer Cured of Seven Years Standing.
This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been to symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, July, 1848:

Messrs. Sands-Gentlemen: I consider it but an act of ju ice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great penefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate Canceron Ilcer on my breast.

most able and experienced surgeons, without the least build vessels, and steamers which have arrived during whatever. All the various methods of treating cancers resorted to; for five weeks in succession, my breast was ten ed with caustic, three times a day, and for six it was any syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the carrier internal place. r internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of one, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine of by an opera-tion, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but indig no ef from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly f

> fected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, as I took no other media any kind during the time I was using it, nor hare

think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparillass me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when notice else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to put the part of the same and t ny other things in reference to the case. NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sulling street.

Sands' Celebrated Sarsaparilla This excellent compound, which is creating such is sal interest throughout the country, has made its way say fully into the favor of our citizens and the people We have read again and again of the efficacy of this ble medicine—if we can call a very pleasant beverage -but not until recently have we had any positive could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from possession, we are now well convinced that, without ception, it is the SAFEST, PLEASANTEST, and BEST ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chron rheumatism and scrofula, and all impurities of the gether with many other complaints.—Hartford Reviet

Sore Throat. The following is an extract from a letter rece Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Soll Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the

BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dee'r l Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands-Before I commer Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expl throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful there were frequently weeks together that I coul above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation; threat extended to my head, so that my hearing; much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a my health improved, and my throat is now well; rom cough and tightness of the chest as ever I hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well ab months, the cure of which has been effected entire

use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, William, N. York Sold also by Druggists generally a out the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per both

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Drugger
January 4, 1850.

PRUIT Trees on Hand.—Now is the time to go of Orchards, as we have a fine assortment of Trees to cest Fruits. For sale by J. WILKINSON E.